to war, and I will leave it to any body to say whether such an inference was not fair and just.

Mr. RHETT. I did not object to the gentleman's inferences. I denied that I had said any such thing, and I still deny it. The gentleman is at liberty to draw what inference he pleases from my words, but not to misstate them.

Mr. ADAMS said he would leave it to the common sense of the House and of mankind to judge of the import of the gentleman's language. Mr. A. had professed himself not to be in favor of war; he had declared his abhorrence of it, but had added that he believed no war would take place; yet now the continuous said, notwithstanding that profession, that every the gentleman said, notwithstanding that profession, that every body knew that the effect and tendency of his remarks was to promote war; hence it was that Mr. A. had said that the gentleman had professed himself not to believe one word of

what he said.

He did not know that there was any necessity of proceeding further. He regretted exceedingly that the gentlems had thought proper to make this a personal affair. The gentlems had disavowed all personal reflections; yet he did personally reflect on Mr. A.; he made a positive charge again him which was false, and, instead of retracting it, persisted it to this hour. Mr. A. wished to have nothing more to with him. [Mr. A. sat down smidst much laughter.]

Many voices now called on the House to proceed with i business, and the Chair was commencing to announce where the business in order, when—

[Cries of "Leave, leave," in all quarters.]

had any experience of the course of things in this Hall could desire to have any thing to do with the gentleman from Massachusetts. [A laugh.] It was impossible the gentleman from Massachusetts should be more desirous to have nothing to do with Mr. R. than Mr. R. was to have nothing more to do with him. Every body knew and admitted the ability of the gentleman to sustain himself in a matter of this kind. Mr. R. had never been engaged in such a contest before. If he had spoken any thing respecting that gentleman and his position, he spoke it of him not personally, but in his representative capacity. The course of a public man was open to the observation and free remark of every one. But the gentleman said that Mr. R., as a Christian and a gentleman, ought, when Mr. A. denied the charge of having voted against the war, at once to have retracted it. Mr. R. had retracted it, and retracted it most propulty, as far as the courtleman's section. with having opposed the war, and the gentleman denies it, Mr. R. not having with him any documents or proofs to produce as the ground of his opinion, had not reiterated that charge, but had let the matter go by.

When Mr. R. had this morning produced the evidence or

when Mr. R. had this morning produced the evidence on which his opinion had been founded, he had done so, not out of any hostility to the gentleman, but out of regard to himself, that he might do himself justice before the House by showing that he had not made an assertion without having grounds for it. Indeed, he had done it out of a regard to the Gulf of the continuous form. Messenhuester himself, that when he heard

statesman could be in favor of a war which he disciplinated likely to do good to any party.

As to the Harris letter, respecting which the gentleman complained that Mr. R. had not read the whole of it, there was a very good reason for this. Mr. R. had never seen the whole of it; he had only seen certain extracts, and he read from these, as they had been furnished to him; but as the gentleman thought there was some unfairness in quoting only a part of the letter, Mr. R. should take care to get it and to read it

of the letter, Mr. R. should take care to get it and to read it all, and to have it read openly to the House, so that if any injustice had been done to the gentleman, he might have the full benefit of an opportunity to redress it.

The gentleman, because Mr. R. had drawn the inference from his language that he was opposed to the war, accused him of having brought a false charge. If the gentleman had said that Mr. R. drew a false inference, it would have been another matter. There was a great difference between drawing a false inference from a man's language and making a false charge against him. Mr. R. admitted that the gentleman had acted a friendly part on the subject of the indemnity for slaves carried off in the war. The South felt grateful to him, and had shown their gratitude; for the gentleman ought not to forget that it was the South that had made him President of the United States. At that time the South had entire confidence in that it was the South that had made him President of the Uni-ted States. At that time the South had entire confidence in the gentleman and was it not Mr. Clay, with the support of the South, who had brought the gentleman into effice? No man that knew the circumstances would think of denying it. And when afterwards the gentleman's Administration was overturned, it had been done on general principles, and not out of personal hostility. But Mr. R. would ask, what had been was a feeling of dire, unmitigated, unalterable hatred and hos-tility to the South. It would be impossible for any man of sense, acquainted with the facts, to infer otherwise; it was a conclusion which facts had justified in the past, and were still

Justifying daily.

The gentleman from Massachusetts ought to be charitable the ought to remember that he had himself, on inference charged Mr. R. with that which was unwarranted, notwithstar charged Mr. R. with that which was unwarranted, notwithstanding he was himself present to witness all the circumstances. Yet Mr. R. had no thought on that account with charging the gentleman with falsehood—a charge which he was so very free in casting upon others. It had been inference in both cases. The gentleman had drawn an inference from Mr. R.'s language, and he from the language of the gentleman from Massachusetts. And, even if Mr. R.'s inference had not been as fair as that of the gentleman, it was no subject of personal charge; it had reference only to a man's public course, and presented no legitimate cause for offence. Mr. R. had not intended any charges he had made as personal in their character. He sought to avoid personality toward all men, and, most of all, should avoid it towards that gentleman.

LATE FROM SIERRA LEONE.

We have advices from Sierra Leone to the 30th Augus and the information in regard to the slave-trade is very inte resting. It appears from a list published that during the pe riod between the 1st of April, 1844, to the 17th May, 1845 sixty vessels were captured, on board of which nearly 5,000 slaves were found-five of these vessels were destroyed, and Among the slavers captured was the "Africano." Th

fficer of the Navy who brought the "Africano," stated that the towns of Lagos, on the slave coast, had been completel destroyed. A chief, who was banished from Lagos by the King, about three years ago, returned in July last with aforce of ten thousand men, drove out the reigning King and his pe ple, and took possession of the rivers and town of Once. is said that in the contest upwards of five thousand person were slain, and during several nights the glare of towns illumined the air for miles around.

Some of the slavers pursued their trade in human flesh wi great boldness, and one of them, a large brig, fired into ar beat off the boats of British and Portuguese men-of-war.

[United States Gazette

Thabe of Boston.—There were imported into Boston during the last year, 165,422 tons of Anthracite coal, 12,156 chaldrons of English, and 33,628 from the provinces. The receipts of all descriptions were larger than in any previous year. The quantity of cotton imported during the same period was 182,775 bales. The imports of molasses were, during the year, foreign, 46,289 hhds., and coastwise 18,342 hhds., making a total of 64,631 hhds. There were exported from Boston, during the last seven months, 55,592 bales of domestic cotton goods, against 45,427 bales in the same time the previous year. Of this quantity 18,517 bales were shipped to foreign ports, an increase in the foreign shipments, compared with 1844, of 5,474 bales. The imports of flour from September 1 to the close of the year were 363,306 barrels; exports in the same time 53,645 barrels. There were shipped from Boston, during the last seven months, 16,276 tons of ice. There were inspected in the State of Massachusetts last year 202,303 barrels of mackerel; an increase over the year 1844 of 116,122 barrels.

MISSING MEN FOUND .- The barque Quebec, which are rived at St. John (N. B.) on the 27th ultimo, from Plymouth, England, reports having picked up at sea, on the 11th November, a boat and erew, which were lost from the whale ship Minerva Smyth, of and from New Bedford, consisting of side a whale on the 7th. They are now under the care of the U. S. Consul at St. John, N. B. [The M. S. touched at Fayal Nov. 15th, and reported that she had lost a boat containing first officer and five men, taken down by a sperm whale.]

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OUR LAKE COMMERCE.

If it be a mark of prudence, and it has long been regarded as such, to "count the cost" of building ouse before we commence laying its foundation t surely is no less necessary for a nation to " com

the cost" of a war before it engages in it.

The present inquiry will be limited to one branch of the probable cost of a war—the effect which it would have upon our present flourishing commerce on the northern frontier by means of the Lakes. This commerce has within a few years mounted up to a height and a consequence which comparatively few among us are aware of. Our information respecting it is neither so recent nor so full as we desire, but probably the following facts, compiled from uthentic sources, may serve to turn attention to the subject, to stimulate inquiry, and lead to the protion of additional proof that, if a war with Great Britain would cost no more than a mere derangement of this source of national wealth, happiness and power, the cost would be more than any proba-ble compensation which could be received for it.

The people of the Western States are said to be

the most inexorably bent upon such a course of po-licy as many believe would infallibly lead to war. Have they counted the probable cost to themselves of such an issue? They are peculiarly vulnerable, in their commercial position, to the brunt of the first onset. We do not now speak of the invasion of a shipped from different points on the canal within hostile army, or the destruction of towns and cities the State of New York, and produced in that State, by the bombardment of a hostile fleet. We know the amount left, being the produce of the Western that the men of the West are men of nerve, of cool States, and reaching tide-water through the navigadetermined bravery, and of heroic self-devotion to their country and its interests, and we have no fear for them in any conflict in which these qualities can be put in requisition. But we also know that our Western brethren are men of sound sense, of cool reflection, and of calculating habits; and we invite them to sit down with us and coolly "count the In 1836 the export trade of the Lakes cost," or at least the probable amount of one ttem of "the cost" of the war in which the measures that they are said to be urging would almost certainly

The Northwestern States have two outlets for their trade to the ocean: one by the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, the other by the Lakes and the grounds for it. Indeed, he had done it out of a regard to the gentleman from Massachusetts himself, that when he heard the evidence he might have the opportunity to rebut it. Yet, though the gentleman had on some points rebutted it very successfully, in other respects he had failed to do so. The gentleman had spoken of the mediation of Russia, but it did net follow that, because Congress had accepted the mediation of the Emperor of Russia, the gentleman had not been opposed to the war. Mr. R. had never said that he had been opposed to the mediation or to its acceptance; but that he had said, respecting the war, that it was a contest which could produce no good to any body; and Mr. R. concluded that, if so, it was impossible the gentleman should have been in favor of it. This had been his inference from the gentleman's own language, and he thought it a very fair and natural inference. The mediation of Russia had nothing to do with the matter. The simple question was whether any honest man and upright statesman could be in favor of a war which he thought not likely to do good to any party.

the Gulf of Mexico, the other by the Lakes and the navigable communications through the State of New York to the Atlantic. Whether it be attributable to similarity of origin, of institutions, and habits, or to ties of consanguinity, or superior salubrity of climate, the people of the Northwestern States evidently prefer the market on the Atlantic. Three great canals, of an aggregate length of about one thousand miles, connect the Ohio with Lake Erie; another deep and capacious channel, "excavated for nearly thirty miles through solid rock, unites Lake Michigan with the navigable waters of the Illinois; they are also constructing [1838] lines of railroads of the profession was whether any honest man and upright the statesman could be in favor of a war which he thought not less than fifteen hundred miles in extent, in order to reach the lakes with more ease and speed. The cost of the works undertaken will exceed forty-eight millions of dollars. These public works are arranged on a harmonious plan, bring ing the industry of the whole people into promp and profitable action, the whole system comprising an aggregate length of more than twenty-five hundred miles, with Lake Erie as its commo centre.

It was estimated that in 1838 the annual value of agricultural products which then descended the Mississippi and its tributaries was seventy millions of dollars. What is its present amount, and the sta tistics of the trade of the Northwestern States through this outlet, will be the subject of future consideration. There is very good authority for the assertion, that, when the population of the States in question shall reach six millions, the exports and imports which will be conveyed by the lake will be at least two hundred millions of dollars in value. Taking the ratio at which the population has hitherto increased in these States as guide, their aggregate population at this time may be calculated at four and a half millions, and the amount of lake commerce at one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The calculation does the gentleman's course since that time? What had it been and fifty millions of dollars. The calculation does in this House during the last twelve years? It had been such not vary much from the result as exhibited by the as to produce at the South but one impression among men of parties. There was not any Southern man, Whig or Democrat, who had any other opinion respecting the feeling manifested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, than that its manifested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, than that its should be unknown or misunderstood by the gentleman from Massachusetts, than that its should be unknown or misunderstood by relation to the Oregon question, and of the offer of the 49th of the carried varieties and the south but one impression among men of following statements, which give somewhat in defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and into vary finite list the section to the South but one impression among men of following statements, which give somewhat in defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and united to the section of any statements of following statements, which give somewhat in defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and united to the section of the section of any statements of following statements are to the south been well defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and the section of the state season.

The Governor approves of the feat season of any frequency of any following statements, which give somewhat in defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and united to the section of any frequency of a system, the bounds of whose operation had been well defined by millions of dollars, almost entirely useless and the section of any frequency of a system, the bounds of any frequency of a system. The section of a system, the bounds of any frequency of a system of a system of a system of a system. The section of a system o imperfect as it is, it deserves the serious attention of our readers, and of every one who desires to weigh the consequences of yielding to the blind impetu osity of those reckless spirits who ruthlessly would 'cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

Statistics of Lake Commerce, as deduced from official and other returns of the commerce of the following places, where the trade of the Lakes is principalty concentrated.

CHICAGO, LAKE MICHIGAN, ILL.—The export from this place in 1840 amounted to \$228,635, the imports to \$562,106. In 1844 the exports were \$1,008,207, the imports \$1,433,886. The tonnage of the steamboats that frequented Chicago in 1843 amounted to 117,000 tons. There were exported from Chicago in 1844, wheat 891,894 bushels, and

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA .- In 1833 the exports from this place were estimated at \$15,000, in 1841 tion than it could be described in many words. they were \$262,687; the imports during the same period had increased from \$100,000 to \$398,762.

SANDUSKY, OHIO.—The tonnage in 1844 was years? 2,407 tons; the exports amounted to \$813,830; the \$380,023, that of the flour \$155,177.

cent. since 1840. OSWEGO, LAKE ONTARIO, N. Y .- Tonnage in 1844, 9,387 tons. The goods and produce coming from other States and shipped at Oswego to the eastward in 1844 amounted to 37,559 tons. The amounted to 42,293 tons. The population was 6,818, being an increase of forty-eight per cent. on that of 1840.

Buffalo, N. Y .- Tonnage in 1844 was 20,822 tons. In 1844 there were 224,543 tons of merchandise which came from other States by Lake liam Hews, James Ward, and Alexander Curry, while along-tions were agricultural produce. The total amount side a whale on the 7th. They are now under the care of of wheat and flour which arrived at tide-water on the Hudson in 1844 from Buffalo and Black Rock was 160,179 tons. From the opening of navigation to the 22d of July, 1844, the value of the produce arriving at Buffalo and Black Rock from other

The number of arrivals at Buffalo in the year which in that portion the possible cost to themselves of a ended June 1, 1844, was 740, that of departures disruption of our present friendly relations with 778. The population of Buffalo in 1845 was all the world. 28,346, being an increase of over fifty-five per cent. upon that of 1840.

The wheat crop of Ohio in 1844 was estimated at 15,969,000 bushels, being only a little more than three-fifths of that of 1842; and yet, in 1844, Ohio exported 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, one half which may fairly be seen to be see rop is represented from all quarters as being greater 20,000,000 of bushels than that of 1842, (the let of Michigan State. largest ever raised up to that year,) which was 103,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of Michiestimated that Illinois has this year a surplus of 6,000,000 bushels. The immense amount of Lake commerce, and the importance of that channel of communication between the Western grain-growing States and the Eastern markets, are shown by the other from Cleveland to Wellsville, on the Ohio, distance fact that the receipts of wheat and flour at Troy and Albany during the first week of the present month was 146,497 barrels of the latter, and 126,180 bushels of the former; together equal to 858,665 bushels of wheat. If every reasonable deduction be tion of the lakes, will be surprisingly great.

The export of wheat in 1843 from Cleveland,

Detroit, Sandusky, and Chicago was 1,894,942 bushels, that of flour 812,903 barrels; together equal to 5,959,457 bushels of wheat, and worth

The aggregate trade of 1843 was estimated at \$100,000,000, and the annual increase of the last two years is calculated to be at least ten per cent.

It may be mentioned here, as a circumstance closely connected with the Lake commerce, that a vessel of 350 tons burden can pass through the Wel land canal, and take in a load of flour at the wharf at Chicago, which need not be handled again until it arrives at Liverpool. In 1819 there was only one steamboat on th

In 1827 the first steamboat navigated Lake Mi-

In 1840 there were 48 steamboats on the Lake

profits of navigation \$1,517,132 27.

The Upper Lake boats contributed \$301.803 3

of the total amount of steamboat earnings in 1841. The entire number of vessels of every description navigating the Lakes above Niagara was, in 1843, estimated at 400.

The total amount of merchandise, the produce of Western States or Canada, coming in at Buffalo, Black Rock, and Oswego, and arriving at tide-water by the Erie canal, was, in 1844, 308,025 tons. We have now before us materials for making

least a proximate calculation of the "cost of a war. which would endanger or disturb this branch of our commerce, or impede this channel of communica-tion, through which is now flowing so much of the wealth and the produce of our Northwestern States, n which category we include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa. In the first place, war with Great Britain would

so far impede the navigation of the Lakes as to render the vast outlay which has been made in

It would, in a great measure, destroy the facility by which from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 of market in the East, and by which a commerce of amount is now successfully prosecuted.

It would break up the employment of from six which an annual profit of from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 is now earned to their owners, and emindustrious navigators.

ose queen cities of the lakes-Chicago, Detroit,

DETROIT AND MICHILIMACKINAC, MICH.—The of fifty-eight per cent. to the population of Clevefive years? What but this has led to an addition tonnage of vessels belonging to the former was in land, of forty-eight per cent. to that of Oswego, and of fifty-five per cent. to that of Buffalo in five

Let us not be misunderstood: we do not suppose the value of the wheat exported in 1843 was that all the loss is to be on our side, and that our opponent is to escape scathless. For every dollar of MILAN AND HURON, Оню.—The tonnage in 1844 mischief which he does to us we may do ten dolwas 2,371 tons, the exports amounted to \$825,098, lars of injury to him. But would this "glorious the imports to \$634,711. The wheat exported in result," as it might be termed by our bellicose po- tion before a body of scientific men of an application which he 1844 was 645,835 bushels, the flour 10,591 barrels. liticians, be a satisfactory balancing of the war ac-CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The tonnage in 1844 was count with our farmers, our merchants, our ship-By this agency, a trip-hammer is made to fly almost with the 14,196 tons; the amount of exports in 1843 was owners, and our property-holders, for the ruin and the \$5,502,108, that of imports \$5,991,651. The wheat desolation with which war had surrounded them? and flour received at Cleveland by the Ohio canal in 1844 equalled 3,447,046 bushels. The Lake commerce of Cleveland in 1843 was over \$11,000,000 even to such a consummation? National prosperity in amount. The value of wheat and flour ship- consists of many other elements besides that which ned from Cleveland to Canada in 1842 was \$961,954. is gleaned in the field of battle, and the happi-The arrivals of vessels in 1844 (including steamboats) was 2,761, the departures 2,767, of which 224 than military glory. Success will no more prove were from and 226 to Canada. The population in that our cause was a just one, than defeat would the power or size of that great dispenser of light and heat.

1845 was 9,573, being an increase of fifty-eight per justify an opposite conclusion. Individuals, if prulaw by a reference to arbitration, by compromise, astonish the world, and there is more than a shadow of possi tions, if wise, will endeavor to settle their misunderstandings and their conflicting interests by similar and all other proper means, before resorting to the Manuel of Shipments from Oswego in that year was 67,477 tons. The wheat and flour shipped the uncertain issue of the "battle-field."

Let the event of the present doubt and uncertainty in public affairs be as it may, it is right that we should be acquainted with the possible, the probable consequences of war. To discuss these in the aggregate would be a work of supererogation-they and the poet, and the tongue of the orator, since the day when man first unsheathed the sword decided that the Jewish Sabbath shall be kept on Sunday. against his brother man. There are, however, pe-culiar circumstances and issues in every strife behas been to show the probable effect of a war with Great Britain upon one portion of our national in-States and reshipped to the eastward was \$6,124,794, terest, and to show to those who are most interested

ADDITIONAL MEMORANDA

which may fairly be assumed as having been ship-ped from ports on the Lakes. This year the wheat business, are not mentioned.

"The trade of Detroit is very large, and it is the main out

"Toledo, in Ohio, west of Sandusky fifty miles, has ar The wheat crop of Michi- immense trade, and is at the outlet of the Miami Canal from gan is comparatively larger than that of any other Cincinnati to the Lakes, (a city of now 100,000 people;) State in the Union. With a population of 400,000, and the Wabash and Eric Canal also terminates at Toledo, she raised this year at least 700,000 bushels. It is having a length of two hundred and forty miles into Indiana,

other from Cleveland to Wellsville, on the Ohio, distance attempt to change the issue. ninety-six miles.

"The New York and Erie Railroad from New York city to Dunkirk, situated forty-five miles up the Lake from Buffalo, is in progress. All the stock is subscribed. "The trade of Lake Superior will become enorm

its mineral resources, which is not touched upon in your

least ten 'millions; and two-thirds of it went out by the "The census of Cleveland, in Ohio, as taken by city author rity in the spring of 1845, was as stated, but to it should be

added at least 1,000 just without the city limits, and the town on the opposite side is really part of Cleveland, only divided by the river, and has 2,700 in it, which would make a total population of 13,273."

Since the preceding article was prepared for the press, we learn from the Cleveland Herald that arrivals of vessels at the port of Cleveland coastwise during the season of 1845 were as follows:

Steamers			927
Propellers	eral dra cata	AND STATE OF THE PARTY	105
Vessels	Har state in the A		980
Arrived from f	oreign ports.		124
Cleared to	do .	I was a second proper	
			11,530
Number of ve			
			638

INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE EDITORS.

course with Indian tribes and to preserve the peace of the frontiers," is applicable, most clearly, only to the country east of the Rocky Mountains, because it also was passed as the these States in railroads and canals, say forty-eight part of a system, the bounds of whose operation had been well the President may direct," &c., but I do not think this discre wheat and flour, the surplus of the West, finds a tion given to the President had any reference to the country west of the Rocky Mountains. I am very sure it had not from \$120,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in annual and, therefore, it seems to me that the appointment of a sub agent of Indian Affairs for that country was of questionab legality, however necessary it may have been, and is, for the to seven hundred steamboats and sailing-vessels, by Government to be represented by such an officer or officers

I suppose the present Congress will clear all these sul ployment given to a numerous body of hardy and of all doubt by their legislation. My remarks are made in no spirit of unkindness towards the Oregon sub-agent. On the It would most injuriously check the growth and contrary, I hope that he and all other officers who are miscallprosperity of those inland depots of commerce, ed "subs," when they are not subs, but are to all intents and those queen cities of the lakes—Chicago, Detroit, purposes agents, may have justice done them in the increase Cleveland, and Buffalo—whose astonishing rise of their salaries to at least \$1,500 each. This subject is wor and rapid advancement is without a parallel in the thy the attention of the Committee on Indian Affairs in Con flour 26,600 barrels; equal together to 918,494 bushels of wheat. The population in 1840 was 4,470, in 1845 nearly 13,000. nities will be better felt by a few moments' reflec- experience and counsels to Congress in acting on the details of this branch of the public service. We have held ourselves What but this lake commerce has caused Chica-go to increase her population nearly three-fold in pursue a fair and honorable course; yet it is known that there are many errors in the management of our Indian relations arising from causes not necessary to be enumerated. These IATAN.

A NEW THEORY OF ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.

Mr. DAVENPORT, of Brandon, Vermont, who has for number of years been distinguished for his close and deen investigations in physical science, has recently made an exhibi-

In summing up the grand principles of galvanism and eletro-magnetism, Mr. D. advances the hypothesis that the sun is a magnificent galvanic battery, and that the earth and all the planets take their motions from the current of galvanism evolved by that great luminary; and, what is singularly wonderful, he proves by the laws of electro-magnetism that the planets may have originated from the sun, without diminishing lent, endeavor to avoid a resort to the courts of little doubt that the development of this principle is yet to

part in it.

proud of in him .- Vergennes Vermonter.

WASHINGTON

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1846.

THE "NEW BOOKS"-AGAIN.

The Editor of the "Union" must have a ver oor opinion of the intelligence of his readers, it he expects, under a cloud of such mystification as to escape from responsibility for the glaring missome days ago, under the head of "The New Books." This misrepresentation was, we have no doubt, the consequence of misinformation, and no of intention; but, when proved, the Union should have retracted it, and thrown the blame upon its informers, and not made it worse by a blundering

was, on the 4th of March, 1845, more than it was on the 4th of March, 1841, by ten millions of dollars; for we did not dispute its figures, but took them upon its own showing. The figures, there-"The exportation of wheat from Ohio, instead of eight fore, repeated in the Union of Thursday night were millions in 1844, as estimated from data before you, was at not "the material portions" of his first article, as now averred. The material portion of that article was the following:

"Hence it will be seen that the Whig 'nev books' show we have a national debt of abou eighteen millions of dollars, more than ten mil lions of which constitute one of the legacies of the late Whig Administration. Whig promises of retrenchment and economy end in millions of debt. This is the manner in which the Democra cy predicted they would fulfil their boastful un-dertakings. They proposed, during the previous campaign, to reduce our annual expenditures to thirteen millions of dollars, and relieve us from all debt and unnecessary taxation. But Mr. Webster's 'new books' show that they increased our expenses and our taxes by the unequal and unjust tariff of 1842, and have left the people to struggle with a heavy national debt."

This is the "material portion" of the first article

of the "Union," and the only portion that possessed any materiality; and of this portion the only averment that is true is, that the Whigs, whilst

The organization of both Houses having been they held the power in Congress, "increased the GENTLEMEN: I think the writer in the St. Louis New taxes." They did so by enacting the wise and oted in your paper of this morning, is in error in his beneficent Tariff of 1842, which rescued the ction of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, "to rection of the Anti-Rent troubles. By way of remedy for the evils complained of he rection of the Anti-Rent troubles. By way of remedy for the evils complained of he rection of the Anti-Rent troubles. By way of remedy for the evils complained of he rection of the Anti-Rent troubles. cra, quoted in your paper of this morning, is in error in his beneficent Tariff of 1842, which rescued the Journal of Commerce: In 1840 there were 48 steamboats on the Lakes, construction of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, "to recarning during the year \$725,523, of which more than \$200,000 was raised west of Detroit.

In 1841 there were 250 sailing vessels on the Lakes, varying from 50 to 350 tons, their cost territory between the Western States "and the Rocky Mountains" was attempted to be carried out by the passage of an boat earnings were \$767,132 27; making the total

"The Government from bankruptey, and restored the gulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes." That act public credit from the disgraceful prostration in which the Democratic Administration left it public credit from the disgraceful prostration in which the Democratic Administration left it to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor is the public credit from the disgraceful prostration in which the Democratic Administration left it to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor is the public credit from the disgraceful prostration in which the Democratic Administration left it to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor is the constant of the action in which the Democratic Administration left it to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor is the public credit from the disgraceful prostration in which the Democratic Administration left it to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor is the constant of the evils complained of he recomment from bankruptey, and restored the disgraceful prostration in which the Democratic Administration left it to the highest honor. The rest of this chaptor is the constant of the act to provide for making treaties and securing the emigration of the Indian tribes to the country designated for them. Pursuant to that act, many treaties were made, and many Indians emigrated. The act of 1834 was passed in reference to the preceding suggestions and legislation, and expressly states in its title that it is an act "to preserve peace on the frontiers." It never was intended to apply to any country west of the Rocky Mountains, and no part of that country is in any way attached by the act to the United States Judicial District of Missouri. This will appear very clearly from the act itself, suggestions and legislation and expressly states in the close of the fiscal year on the 30th September last, at \$19,690,020 77.

The Governor states the entire canal debt, at the close of the fiscal year on the 30th September last, at \$19,690,020 77.

Of this sum, \$111,365 54, all that remains of the old canal debt doe on the 1st July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango Canal stocks, which became payable on the 1st instant. So that the balance of debt not which, notwithstanding the untimely and lamented death of their venerated chief, they did succeed in recovering, and putting out to nurse at home, in the fiscal year on the 30th September last, at \$19,690,020 77.

Of the fiscal year on the 30th September last, at \$19,690,020 77.

Of the fiscal year on the state year on the fiscal year on the south some \$11,365 54, all that remains of the old canal debt debt doe on the 1st July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango Canal stocks, which became payable on the 1st July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango Canal stocks, which became payable on the 1st July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango Canal stocks, which became payable on the 1st July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango Canal stocks, which year on the attached by the act to the United States Judicial District of Missouri. This will appear very clearly from the act itself, on reading the whole of it. If it were applicable to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, it would not only be inconsistent with the convention of 1827 with Great Britain, but would forbid any of the Oregon people from trading with the Indians without license. It would also prohibit any foreigner from going into that country without a special passport.

The act to organize the "Department of Indian Affairs," Democratic Administration, and paying off two mil
Tecovering, and putting out to nurse at home, instead of letting it go about begging, as it had done, for support among strangers. The Whigs did not "leave the people to struggle with a heavy national debt." When they took charge of the Treasury, they found it "a beggarly account of empty boxes:" they found it "a beggarly account of empty boxes:" they found it "a beggarly account of empty boxes:" they found it "a beggarly account of empty boxes:" they found it means of replenishing it, and, after funding the debt created by the preceding Democratic Administration, and paying off two milassed June 30, 1834, like that "to regulate trade and inter- Democratic Administration, and paying off two millions of that debt, such was the effect of Whig measures, that, at the return of the Democracy to power, they found eight millions of dollars in the year 1844. But the tolls upon the canals for the last season

any body, and especially by those who have, and profess to have, access to the records of the Trea-

ference to the Oregon dispute, to peaceful and equitable adjustment of the question. The New Orleans Courier, for example, speaking of the resolutions submitted in the House of Representatives by Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. Douglass, respectively, expresses itself in the following terms:

Mr. Winthrop's proposition to arbitrate through citizens of both countries, without the intervention of crowned heads,' does not conflict with the doctrines of the Message, or compromise the position we have taken not to consent to arbitration, as the phrase is usually understood among nations. We heartily respond to the resolutions. so far as they characterize unnecessary war as in the highest degree discreditable and opposed to the civilization, christian influences, and enlightenment of the present age. War is too fearful an engine to be set in operation at any time but to defend in the last resort national rights and national honor. The remedy is extreme, and only applicable to a disease otherwise leprous and in curable. Should, however, Mr. Douglass's resolutions be carried into effect, all compromise will be at an end, and 'soft peace' must of necessity 'spread her wings, and fly weeping away.' Negotiation will of course be entirely closed, and arms be the sole and only alternative. We cannot see how Great Britain could pause at all in such a contingency."

The last Red River Republican, published at Alexandria, in Louisiana, announces the death, near that place, of Gen. WALTER H. OVERTON, in the fund. 57th year of his age. During the memorable defence of New Orleans, Gen. Overton was entrusted with the command of Fort St. Philip, below the city, which fort he defended against the bombardment of the enemy with signal bravery: and he was subsequently one of the Representatives of Louisiana in Congress.

The Whig General Committee of the City of NEW YORK organized on Wednesday evening, at the Broadway House, by explanation, by concession, by every thing short bility that, as a utilitarian philosopher, our humble Davenport by electing J. PHILLIPS PRONIX, of the First Ward, as dishonor or an abandonment of right; and na-may one day rank with Franklin. Who is prepared to say Chairman; Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., of the Eighth, his theory of the planetary system is not correct? May be Assistant Chairman; and JAMES H. PINKNEY, of the Tenth,

SUPPERERS ON THE MISSISSIPPL.-The New Orleans Picavune of the 23d ultimo says : "Our different reports re-ALTERATION OF THE JEWISH SABBATH .-- A German papersent great suffering among the German emigrants at differper states that the Jewish Reform Committee, sitting at ent points on the Mississippi, above Memphis. At Cairo there Frankfort, at the head of which are Messra. Goldschmidt, are some two thousand of them congregated, unfortunate advocate, Creusenach, professor, and Schwarzchild, physi-strangers, who have been left there from snagged boats and ave employed the pens of the divine, the sage, cian, and to which all the most eminent Jews of Germany from the impossibility of ascending on account of the ice; and have adhered, has just taken an important resolution. It has not only have they suffered incredibly from want of food and fifteen hours. No ice has yet come down from either river. shelter, but a dysentery of a malignant type has broken out The Susquehanna left yesterday for St. Louis, and a boat aron Sunday in the new Jewish temple in that city. The name distance above Memphis, upwards of one hundred emigrants among them, carrying off great numbers. On an island, some tween nations, and our object in these observations of several Jewish preachers are mentioned as destined to take have been left by the sinking of a boat, and they were said to

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The barque Ann Louisa arrived at New York on Thursday morning, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 14th ultimo. Our last dates by way of New Orleans were to November 30.

The Journal of Commerce learns verbally that our Minister, the Hon. John SLIDELL, had arrived at the Mexican capital. The sloop of war St. Mary's, which carried him out, was to leave Vera Cruz on the next day (15th) for Pensacola. The United States brig Porpoise, which carried out Mr. PARROTT, was also at Vera Cruz, waiting orders.

The paragraph below, translated from a city of occupies a column of his paper of Thursday night, Mexico paper of December 3d, seems to show that there is no truth in a late rumor (received by way representation of Whig principles and Whig practices which we have convicted him of putting forth regarded as favorable to the success of Mr. SLI-

"MEXICO, DECEMBER 3 .- On various occasions the enemies of General Paredes have propagated rumors to his disadvantage, even asserting that this worthy chief was going to pronounce, with the army under his command, for a plan of dictatorship.

The issue made by the Union did not consist in its parade of figures, showing that the public debt Marco Barragan had started a rumor that his Excellency was going to pronounce for a dictatorship, he (Paredes) had or dered proceedings to be commenced against him

"We publish this letter, not for the purpose of proving the integrity and good faith of General Paredes, (for as to this there is no kind of doubt,) but to show to the public the malignity of those who have sought to injure his well-earned

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature of this State met on Tuesday last; when DANIEL L. SHERWOOD (Dem.) was elected President of the Senate, and FINDLEY PAT-TERSON, (Dem.) of Armstrong county, Speaker of

'The Governor's Message, as we learn from the United States Gazette, shows the balance in the State Treasury to be \$625,000, which, with what may certainly be calculated on, will meet the in-terest due in February, which will be paid.

The public debt is \$40,986,392, the annual in terest on which is \$2,023,996-a sum less than the receipts; but the postponement of a certain class of payments enables the State to meet the principal demands.

NEW YORK.

The Legislature of this State met on Tuesday. The Lieutenant Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate, and WILLIAM E. CRAIN was elected

completed, Gov. WRIGHT transmitted his annual message, of which we find the following notice in

expenses exceed those of that year by \$140,169 96; so that

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph has an article on Texas Scrip not calculated to raise the hopes of It is gratifying to know that the temper of the Democracy of the South inclines decidedly, in relarge quantities of "Texas money." We call this decidedly cool. The fact stated, that nineteentwentieths of the unredeemed Texas bonds and promissory notes are probably owned in the Unied States, and that the brokers of Philadelphia and Baltimore probably own two or three million of these notes, does not seem to help the matter in the editor's estimation Hear him

"We have ever been opposed to repudiation in any form ; but we cannot induce any person to expect that our Govern-ment will ever redeem these notes at par. It has not the means, and it is not probable that it will have the means for many years. The only resource the holders of these bonds and notes have for their payment is the public lands. The law allowing these lands to be applied to the redemption of these notes at the rate of \$2 an acre has been repealed, and they are only now received at the land-office in payment of fees, &c. It is possible that the United States Government. ment will assume our public debt, after annexation, in exchange for our unappropriated public lands, and then it would be required to redeem these notes. It is probable that the speculators who have recently been engaged in purchasing Texas bonds and notes look to an event of this kind for their

The final report of the Committee appointed by the Councils of PITTSBURG to distribute the Relief Fund, has been presented to that body and accepted. The committee state that they had received from the Treasuser of the Relief Fund \$161,247 37, adjudged 1,310 claims for losses by fire, and issued checks to the amount of \$160,617, leaving a balance of \$630 37 in Banks; that the Treasurer has on hand about \$9,348, and recommend the distribution thereof; that a balance of \$20,000 of the appropriation of \$50,000 from the State, had not been received, &c. Accompanying the report is a list of the names of those who had received from the

RAILROADS .- The income of the Boston and Worceste Railroad, in the year ending December 1, 1845, from the transportation of passengers, freight, and mails, and including rents and incidental income, amounted to \$504,458. The expenses, including repairs of road, engines, and cars, with additions to the road, buildings, engines, and cars, sufficient to make good any depression in value from wear and decay, and including expenses of management, interest, damage, losses, and all incidental expenses, amounted to \$276,848 leaving a nett income of \$236,610.

The income of the Western Railroad in the year ending December 31, 1845, from all sources, is estimated at \$810,000. The expenses of the same period, not including interest and sinking fund, amounted to \$365,000. Income of the year, subject to the payment of interest on loans, and contribu to the sinking fund, \$445,000. The final statement of ac counts may show a slight variance from this estimate.

Boston Daily Advertises

PITTSBURG, JANUARY 5. morning, the river not having swelled any during the last rived last evening from Wheeling .- American

The loss by the fire at Columbus on the night of the 19th be entirely destitute of both food and fuel, and without a boat ultimo is estimated, in the Enquirer of the 24th, at A colossal statue is being cast by the Royal Foundry at to reach the shores of the river. The winter has been unusultimo is estimated, in the Enquirer of the 24th, at Munich. The figure, it is said, is sixty feet in height. was entirely swept away.